r harmareas victor archer ager were

Magyars, who by their success in such a struggle would only re-establish that ascendancy of the teerman element in Austria which they have lately overthrown. On the antipaty of the Austrians and of other Southern Germans to their northern brethren it is idle for a foreign Power to rely. In the Austenburg affair, in the North Schieswig difference, the Emperor Napoleon may have seen how the bare threat of French interference was sufficient to heal up any German dissension. However much Austria may lament her exclusion from Germany, she must be well it ware that it is not through France, and still less with France, that readmission is to be obtained.

But if co-operation with France against the North Would be certain ruin to Austria, what is there, it is asked, to prevent the joint action of those two Powers in the East? Austria's tendencies have pointed eastward from her remotest origin, and in the dissolution of the Ottoman empire nothing would seem more natural than for her to collect its dispeta membra and place herself at the head of a South Slavonic State in opposition to the North Slavonic State in opposition to the North Slavonic empire of Russia. Austria's obvious destines doubtless place her in such antagonism, but it is questionable whether in any collision with Russia it is to France that Austria would turn for support. Alliance with France would bring on hostility with Prossa no less than with Russia, and in auch a double contest Austria might be brought to the very verge of annihilation before France had time to diff a finger for her rescue. It is only in the name of Germany, and as a vanguard of Germany, that Austria may have quarrelled with Germany France can never Acts to be to her what Germany has been. The most natural and most necessary alliances have been broken up, and anything like a new combination has become impossible. If, then, the Emperor Napoleon has any idea of inducing Austria to join him in a breach of the peace, we believe, no less than we hope, that his journey will be in vain.

### AN AUSTRO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

## SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Prim's Movement in the Provinces-Queen Isabella's Throne Doomed.

PROFOSED ORGANIZATION OF A MILITARY COMPANY AT WEST FARIES.—A meeting of citizens was held at Lineau Cottage, Fordham, on Saturday night, having in view the object of forming a military company of one hundred young men, citizens of West Farms township. The yathering on the occasion was quite numerous and was presided over by Mr. John H. Rearns, who served with credit as an officer in the United States Navy during the late reboilton. Mr. James Feelan acted as secretary. After the sense of the meeting had been properly discussed, it was resolved to carry the measure to a successful issue. Another meeting will be beid next Taursday evening, when an election of efficers will take place and an erganization effected on a permanent basis. The accessary expenses for furnishing arms, accountrements, &c., and maintaining the company, will be borne by the members. The utmost harmony characterized the meeting. PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF A MILITARY COMPANY AT

opular institution will be open on Wednesday for the Amission of students. Preparations of an active character are now being made to furnish the new wing, so has it may be ready for the reception of classes at the

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The New Regime—Managers Under the Command of the Public-Preparations of the Theatres-Tragedy, Bruma, Comedy, Burlesque, Varieties, Opera, Concerts, Oratorios, Minstrells, &c.

The present fall and winter season in the theatres of the metropolis promises to be the most brilliant on the

amusement record of this country. The enterprise and indomitable energy of a few managers have at last waked up their Rip Van Winkle brethren and impressed them with the conviction that they must deal liberally with the public and their artists if they wish to succeed. the public and their artists if they want to succeed. The time has gone by when a manager might content bimself with a single star, placed in a setting of bungling theatrical "sticks," miserable scenery and worse stage management, and then wrap himself up in the mantle of managerial superciliousness and self-sufficiency. The days of the managerial empire over implications of the managerial empire over implications. pecunious Bohemians are also numbered as the public will no longer submit to the impositions of managers or their creatures. The pairons of our theatres have re-beiled against the usurped rights of their servants to humbug them with unsavory and state dishes of music in the most emphatic and unmistakable manner, that outspoken and impartial course of the Heralis has done much to bring around this state of things, and the puny faited, it was a ditter draught for those managers who were misled by the misrepresentations and unctuous flattery of their Bohemian employes to be compelled by the stern command of the public to resign their pretensions of authority; but it will no doubt aid the progress of music and the drama to a great extent. This season will witness dramas brought out with a view to completewitness dramas brought out with a view to completeness in every detail and concerts given by artists
worthy of such a metropolis as ours. And the brightest
jewel of the season is on the way from Brest to adorn
the beautiful Theatre Français. Madame Adelaide Ristori and her company of dramatic artists embarked on
Saturday at Brest in the steamship Europe for the
United States. She will appear at the Theatre Français
on the 16th instant in her great note of Myrrha. Giscometti's last and greatest work, Maria Antoinette,
will be produced early in the season. It will be placed
on the state by W. Grau in a splendid manner, the on the stage by Mr. Grau in a splendid manner, the scenery and appointments being the handiwork of some of the first ariists in Europe. The projected improvements in the Théatre Français will be completed by the 16th and then this theatre will be one of the handsomest and most commedicus in America. Beatrice and Norma will also be novelties in the \*\*perfoirs\* of Ristori this sea-

duced beneficial results. Some of our own artists have turned their attention to this school of acting, and are now resping the reward of their industry and talents. To win distinction and triumphs while uttering the thoughts of the dramatist in a language foreign to her hearers, and to carry their sympathies with her by the large of senius grouped Madame Rister; as the legitimate queen of the stage. The talented and highly successful artist, Mrs. Lander, still continues her won-derful impersonation of Elizabeth, and Offenbach's operas will soon be heard at the same handsome little establishment on Fourteenth street. Passing Edward Molienhauer's Conservatory of Music, on Fifth avenue, in which concerts, matinées and classical recitals will be given this winter, we find Steinway Hall under-It will be interesting, not only as a work of merit, but also as the creation of an American composer who stands first among musicians. Societies in this city are as un-certain as the weather; therefore, we leave the Philhar-monic and Mendelssohn Union for the present to come monic and Mendessons Union for the present to come to some conclusion about their programmes. Lotta has made an unparalleled bit at Wallack's, and will con-tinue her lifelike representations of Little Nell and the Marchieness until the 11th, when she goes to the Brook-iyn Academy of Music. Speaking of the latter estab-

Marchioness until the 11th, when she goes to the Brookity Academy of Music. Speaking of the latter estabhishment, it will be entirely taken up this week with
Robertson's exquisite play, Caste, and our neighbors
will enjoy the inxury of hearing the same play given by
two companies. On Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday
inghia, a company from Wallack's will appear in it.
Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gainon, Mrs. Clars Jennings,
and Mossrs. Polk, Ringgold, Stoddart and Hale are the
representatives of Caste in this, the author's edition. On
Thursday the company that first produced the much
disputed play in this country will appear at the same
establishment, under Mr. C. W. Tayleure's management.
Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Marlowe, Davidge, Lamb, Mrs.
Chanfran and Mrs. Gilbert will appear on the occasion,
Forrest commences an engagement at the Broadway this
evening, appearing in the play of Virginius. Two excellent buriesque artists, Mr. Lefingwell and Mrs. Sedley
Brown, will inaugurate a season of buriesque at the
Frith Avenue theatre, formerly a minstrel hall. The
Olympic, repainted, rod coorated and entirely rejuvanated, will epen on the 9th, under the management of
Messrs. Hayes, Tayleure and Fox Joseph Jefferson, in
his speciality of Rip Van Winkle, will be the aitraction
on opening night. The regular company includes
Messrs. Davidge, Marlowe, Wall, kind, Wallace,
George L. Fox, the celebrated pantominist; Miss
Bessy Foote, an English acress; Mrs. Hind,
Mrs. Wallace, and the little favorite, Miss
Alice Harrison. "Under the Gaslight" still runs at the
New York, and will do so until the Worrell Sisters
return to their thousand admirers. The Devil's Auction is the title of the new spectacle which will be
produced at Banvard's Opera House this month, by Mr.
A large number of techer documents show the hostile
character of Indians and their massacres and depredaproduced at Banvard's Opera House this month, by Mr. De Pol, the new manager. Miles Moorlachi, Sohike, Blasini and Diani will be the stars of the ballet. At Niblo's, the Black Crook is enjoying its perpetual youth and awaiting the advent of its brilliant successor. Mrs. tre, Brooklyn, on the 7th mat. The Bowery theatre will be reopened for the fall by Mr. Freigh, on the same night. The variety theat res, Butler's American theatre, Thea-The variety theatree, Butler's American theatre. Their Comique, Tony Pastor's and Eighth Avenue Opera Rouse, and the minstrels, San Francisco, Griffin & Christy's, Hooley's, and Kelly & Leon's, promise novelties and artists by the bushel. The Stadt theatre will open with L'Arronge and his tatented wife, in Ofenbach's operas. The popular favorits, Mme. Steglich, will probably appear this season. It is to be hoped that our theatrical managers will endeavor to give character to their respective establishments, and not poor imitations of successful rivats. Let each theatre have its specialty, and let all the experience, capital and energy of the management be concentrated upon some one branch of amusement. One theatre for legitimate drama, one for comedy, one for sensational drama, one for buriesque and one for spectacles would be a much more satisfactory arrangement than having all these phases of the drama bungled in one establishment. Less avarios, more judgment, less overweening confidence in

avarice, more judgment, less overweening confidence in their power over the public, and more enterprise and liberality in bringing out noveities were needed by some of our managers. These necessary qualities, however, have been administered to them by the inflexible phy-sician, the public. Let them guard against a relapse, for it is generally fatal. THE FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Additional Particulars—The Loss Estimated at \$150.000.

Burralo, September 1, 1867.

Burralo, September 1, 1807.

A destructive fire occurred at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, in a block of buildings bounded by Ohio, Washington and Indiana streets. Among the buildings destroyed were the Buffalo Steam Engine Works, owned by Geo. W. Tiff & Sons; loss \$75,000; insured for \$30,000. Mesers. Farrar, Tretts & Engine by Adam Good; the stock was valued at \$20,000; insured for \$12,000. Building valued as \$3,000; insured for \$12,000. Building valued as \$3,000; insured for \$15,000. Insured for \$3,000. Mesers. L. & J. White's tool factory—stock valued at \$35,000; insured for \$15,000. The building was not much injured. Falmer O'Reorke's boot and shoe store—loss \$400. James Burrai' groory store—loss \$300; besides several boarding houses, &c. The total loss is about \$150,000. Several hundred laboring men are thrown out of employment by the fire. All parties are clearing up the wreck and will commence work as soon as possible.

FIRE IN CHATTANOOGA.

A destructive fire last night totally destroyed Websier & Co.'s foundry. Loss \$50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Four men were bedly bruised by the explosion of shells.

PRILADELPHIA, Soptember 1, 1867.

The white lead and chemical works of Harrison Broa.

& Oo, was damaged by fire this merning to the exist of \$6,000, which is covered by lasterage.

## OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

Some Official Light Upon Recent Transactions—Letter from General Haucock to Colonel Wynkoop, the Indian Agent—Threats of the Indian Chiefs—If the Soldiers Do Not Leave the Country They Will Help Them To—Disposition of the Indians to Depredate—They Believe General Haucock was Sent to Murder Them and Destroy Their Villages.

Washington, Sept. 1, 1867; The following facts have been compiled from official locuments. Although not new they throw light on

recent transactions in the Indian country.

On the 13th of March last Major General Hancock addressed a letter to Colonel Wynkoop, Agent for the Cheyennes, Apaches and Arrapahoes, at Fort Larned, Kansas, in which he says:—

Cheyenues, Apaches and Arrapahoes, at Fort Larned, Kanass, in which he says.—

I have the honor to send you this communication for the purpose of informing you that I have about completed arrangements to move a force to the Plains, and colly await a proper condition of the roads to march. My object in making an expedition at this time is to show the Indians within the limits of this department that we are able to chastise any tribes who may molest people who are travelling across the Plains. It is not my desire to bring on difficulties with the Indians; but to treat them with justice and according to our treaty atipulations, and I desire especially in my dealing with them to act through their agents as far as practicable. In Freference to the Cheyennes of your agency my particular. I may say that we have just grounds of grievance. One is that they have not delivered up the murderer of the New Mexican at Zarch. I also believe that I have avidence sufficient to fix upon different bands of that tribe whose chiefs are known to have been in several of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill last summer. I request that you will inform them in such a manner as you may think proper that I expect shortly to visit their neighborhood, and that I will be glad to have an interview with their chiefs, and tell them also, if you please, that I go fully prepared for peace or war, and that hereafter I will insist on their keeping off the main lines of travel, where their presence is calculated to bring about collision with the whites. If you can prevail upon the Indians of your traversed by our overland routes, threatening, robbing and intimidating travellers, we will defer that matter to you. If not I would be pleased by your presence with the officers of the government are acting in harmony. Major H. Douglas, under date of March 14, writes to Major Hony E. Noyes:—

I nave received from Little Raven, head chief of the

Major H. Douglas, under date of March 14, writes to Major Honry E. Noyes:—

I have received from Little Raven, head chief of the Arapahoes, a message to the effect that no more wood must be cut by this command on the Pawnee Fork, and that the troops must move out of the country by the time grass grows. Mr. Jones, the interpreter at this post, brought me a message from Saianta, the principal chief of the Kiowas, to the effect that all white men must move out of Council Grove by the spring; that he gave me ten days to move from this post; that he wanted the mules and cavalry horses fattened, as he would have us for them, as he intended to appropriate them; that all the Indians had agreed to stop the railroads will be allowed west of that point. Major J. H. Page, Third in antry, brought me a message from the same chief:—"Tell the chiefs on the road that they must gather their soldiers and leave; if they do not I will help them to leave. No wagons will be allowed on the road except those that bring presents; if any are found they will be taken." Subsequently, in council Satanta stated in substance the same, but not in the insuiting manner which has already been reported to the district headquarters. It has also been reported to me that eight Arapaboes, apparently friendity, stopped on the 10th inst. at the camp of Mr. Glish ist, a wagon master for a Mr. H Wadello, of Moro, New Mexico on the other side of Fort Aubrey, one hundred and twenty miles from here, shot at the herder and ran off forty head of mules and one mare.

J. H. Leavenworth, Indian Agoat for the Comanches

J. H. Leavenworth, Indian Agent for the Comanches and Kiowas, in a letter dated Fort Larned, Kansas, April 9, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:—

1 arrived at Fort Zaroh, Kansas, on the 2d instant, With his whole command, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry, about fifteen hundred strong, I immediately called upon him and requested information as to the object of his movements so far as related to the Indians of my asency—viz., the Comanches and Klowas, He very kindly and prompily turnished me with the enclosed papers, marked 1, 2 and 3. As none of the ladians of my agency have visited this great line of travel. except a very faw, since they received their annuity goods last October, and as it was uncertain what portion of the department the might visit with his command, he expressed a wish that I would accompany him; and as I believed it to be emitently proper, I willingly consented, and should anything occur concerning the Indians of my agency or the interest of the department generally I shall make report of the same.

One of the letters above referred to by General Han-

One of the letters above referred to by General Han-cock acquaints Colone! Wynkoop that the object in pre-

A large number of other documents show the hostile character of Indians and their massacres and depreda

The wild Comanches are bent on mischief. From the fact that they steal from the frontiers and nave supplied themselves with large caballados, that they supply horses to the Northern Indians on the mail routes, I think it important to put a stop to their wholesale plundering. I propose building posts in their country, as that demoralizes them more than anything else except money and whiskey.

Among the documents is a letter from Major General Happoor, dated. Fort Leavenworth Kansas July 31.

Hancock, dated Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 31, 1867, addressed to Headquarters of the Army of the United States, in which he says he has the honor to acnowledge the receipt of certain communications named

United States, in which he says he has the honor to acgnowledge the receipt of certain communications named
by him, and continues:—

In reply to the letters of Colonels Wynkoop and Leavenworth, hereis referred to, and a tolegram dated May
23, 1867, from General Grant, upon the subject of the
burning of the Indian villages at Pawnee Fork. August
19, 1867, I have the honor to subject the following statement. first premising that I have replied to General
Grant's telegram of May 23, by a telegram of the same
date, and that in my official report of the operations of
the expedition made last spring to the Plains under my
command, forwarded to General Grant, by Lieutenant
General Sherman, a full and accurate history is given of
the objects of that expedition and the military movements connected with it, together with my reasons for
destroying the villages of the Sioux and Cheyennes on
the Pawnee Fork, &c.

The report in question touches on all the main points
mentioned in the copies of the letters from Golonels
Wynkoop and Leavenworth, referred to me by General
Grant, May 23, 1867, and is believed to be sufficiently
full in details to cover the questions montioned therein;
yet there are a few statements made in some of them
which are inaccurate, and which I desire to correct.
They are as follows:—

Among the letters enclosed is a copy of one from
Colonel Wynkoop, dated Hendquarters, District of the
Upper Arkansas, March 14, 1867, stating that Wilson
Graham, the Cheyanne boy who was captured from that
tribe some time since, is now as result to this post (Fort
Riley). As soon as he arrives he will be sent to this post (Fort
Riley). As soon as he arrives he will be sent to the post of the
upper Arkansas to transfer the child in question to any agent of the Indian
department whatever. Os the contrary, I informed the
recommanding officer at Fort Larned (through headquarters District of the Upper Arkansas, in a letter, dated
at these headquarters, Illin of March, 1867 (copy enclosed, marked A), that the boy in

Happenarume Department in the Major Nava Foot Langue, Kanas, April 12, 1888.

To the Contambus Opticas, Fort Larges, 1888.

To the Contambus Opticas, Fort Larges, 1888.

Sim-On having this camp it is the intention of the Major General commanding to place its your charge the Chaprens boy now in his possession, known by the name of Wilson Boy now Tow will retain him until an opportunity presents of the delivery of him to his nearest relative. His mother

is said to be living, and is said to belong to the Black Estitudand. When you deliver him to his relative row will take a receipt for him. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient service to the providence of the providence o

while on this subject, it is proper to state that none knew better than Cotonels Wyakoop and Lavrenworth that I did not march to the Plains last spring for the purpose of commencing a war with the Indians, for before my departure from Fort Lavenworth I had written to each of them, informing them of my intructions and of the objects of the expedition, and stains that no land and would depredations, unless upon the application of the agent themselves. In his letters of April 21 and 24, the draft from Fort Dodge, the latter from Fort Larnes, Colonel Wyakoop again retierates the a atomest that the village of the Cheyennes, on Pames Fork, was burned without provocation or any overt acts on the part of that tribe. Notwithstanding, he must surely have known when he was at Fort Dodge with ma, from the reports which I had rockyed from Cennel Custer, the contents of which were made and to thin, and that time, that the Cheyennes and the Cheyennes at the participation of the Cheyennes in the massacre of Lookout Station and the depredations on the Smoky Hill about the same time. I consider the evidence as to the participation of the Cheyennes in the massacre of Lookout Station and the depredations on the Smoky Hill about the same time. I consider the evidence as to the participation of the Cheyennes in the massacre of Lookout Station and the depredations on the Smoky Hill about the same time. I consider the evidence as to the participation of the Cheyennes in the massacre of Lookout Station and the depredations on the Smoky Hill about the same time. I consider the evidence as to the participation of the Cheyennes in the massacre of Lookout Station and the depredations on the Smoky Hill about the same time. I consider the evidence as to the participation of the Cheyennes in the massacre of Lookout Station and the depredation of the Smoky Hill about the same time to

Colonel Wynkoop's letter of April 21 also contains the

approach, to this passage I will merely quote that portion of my official report which referred to this matter. It contains the two thought of the form the report of the late Major W. Cooper, Seventh cavalry, who commanded the detachment which had the encounter at the Commeron Grossing with the Indians referred to in Colonel Wynkoop's setter:—

On my arrival there (For Dodge) on the 19th inst. (April) a party through the content of the Seventh cavalry, which was at that point under command of Major Wickill Cooper, of that regiment. When the Indians were processed they were endeavoring to stead the content of the Seventh cavalry, which was at that point under command of Major Wickill Cooper, of that regiment. When the Indians were processed they were endeavoring to stead the command and it was a well as the cooper directed Lieutenant Berry of the Seventh cavalry with twenty men, to atvance and demand the surrender, which was done through the interpreter. In reply the Indians fired upon the trooper they were attacked and pursued across the river, and also of the seventh cavalry with twenty men, to atvance and domand one horse was killed.

I herowith transmit acopy of Colonel W. Cooper's report of the affair, marked K.

In concluding this letter it is proper for the to say again that before the expedition of last spring act out I informed Agents Wynkoop and Leavenvorth fully of its object, telling them that war was not intended against the Indians, and that it was my carnest desire to act through them in all matters connected with the tribes under their agencies. I also invited them to accompany me on my march from Fort Larned to Fort Dodge, so that they might be present at my interviews with the chiefs of the various tribes and hear what I had to say to them during the time they were in my camp. They must have observed that all of my conferences were with a view of preserving peace on the Plains, and all of my actions friendly until the trackery of the Sioux and Cheyonnes, deserved severe summary punishment for t

giving my attention to the matter until the present moment.

Owing to the absence of Mr John Smith, United States Indian interpreter, I have withheld two of his affidavits, marked H, until his return, believing that an error was committed by him in giving the name of one the bands of Indians at the time of writing them, which can then be corrected. They will then be transmitted for file with this communication. Herewith I return the originals of the papers referred to me by General Grant, May 23, for my remarks.

I am, Major, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major General United States Army, commanding.

Washington, Sept. 1, 1867.
It is stated that the special Commissioner new in the Indian country for the purpose of adjusting the diffi-culties between the government and hostile tribes made the following estimate of the cost to the country of a the following estimate of the cost to the country of a general Indian war:—The least number of troops that will be needed to protect one line of communication to the Pacific coast is twenty thousand. With our present railroad and emigrant routee there would be required one hundred thousand troops for their protect on alone and for offeasive operations. This force would need to be largely augmented. The expense of this force would not be less than \$100,000,000 for five years. During this time emigration would be checked, mining would cease, and the general development of the Westers country would be retarded; and at the end of the five years the government would be in precisely the same position it now is—treating with the hostile tribes to secure a peace. This, it is understood, is one of the arguments which will be used to induce Congress to provide liberally for the establishment of a lasting peace with the Indians now while the opportunity offers.

the Indians—Several Battles Believed to Have Been Fought—Attack on a Govern-ment Train—The Indians Determined on War-Battle Between Hostile Bands of

Sr. Louis, Sept. 1, 1867. says no news has yet been received from the force sent against the Indians; but several battles are believed to have taken place. All the savages in this section say they do not wish peace, and will kill the Commissioners they do not wish peace, and will kill the Commissioners if possible. They are driving all the buffaloes toward their villages on the Republican river.

A telegram from General Augur's beadquarters says the Indians attacked a government train near Fort C. F. Smith on the 26th ult., and were repulsed with the loas of twenty Rilled. One officer and four soldiers were killed on our side.

All the bostile tribes around Fort Phil Kearny are under the leadership of Rad Cloud, and are bent on war. Black Hawk, a chief of the Utah Indians, favors peace. A battle between the Ogalialia shd Bruie tribes, of sioux, occurred on the 27th ult., at Cedar Cañon, thirty mies south of Juleaburg, in which several savages were killed.

THE NATIONAL GUARO.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PARDE AND CRISHIATION.

The Fifty-fifth regiment infantry, N. G., will parade on Friday next, September 6, for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of Lafayetts, and also to receive a stand of colors from the city authorities. Regimental line will be formed on Second street, right resting on First evenus, at sight o'clock A. M. After marching down to the City Hail Park and receiving the colors the regiment will proceed by cars to Jones' Wood, and spend the remainder of the day with their families and friends.

\*\*MINTARY EXCURSIONS\*\*

The Eighth regiment excursion buttalion, consisting of about one hundred men, from Companies C, G and F, under the command of Acting Major John Appleton, assisted by Captains McIntire, Heathcote and Penberthy, will depart for Stamford, Norwalk and New Haven to-day, in the steamer Stamford, from the toot of Thirty-fourth street, East river, at half-past one P. M. The battalion returns to town on Thursday morning, at six o'clock A. M. Troop E, First cavalry, Captain Wehmann, had a good time at Elm Park, 110th street, on Thursday last, despite the storm. Forty-four men shot for tweaty-five prizes. Among the latter were three watches.

Company H, Fifth regiment infantry, Captain C. Eilert, visited Landmann's Park on Thursday, accompanied by fifteen pieces and twenty-one drammers. There were fifty-six contestants for upwards of forty prizes. The rain put a stop to all outdoor pleasure.

Company F, Thard regiment infantry, had their second annual picule on Friday last, 30th uit. They proceeded to Belleves Garden, Good of Eighteeth street, East river, where quite a party assembled in the afternoon. Among the guests present were General Beadiz, Major Hamilton, Colonel Beattle and Captain Mullaly. The First, Second, Fourth, Ninth, Tweitth and Eighty-fourth regiment on the fifth of August, the day fixed for it first.

Company D, Sevesty-dirai regiment, has arranged a grand excursion to New Dorp, Staies Island, for a week from to-morrow. There will be a parade in unifo

# WASHINGTON.

Washisoros, September 1, 1867, 11 o'Clock P. M.

The Forthcoming Amnesty Proclamation.
The announcement that President Johnson is pre-The announcement that President Johnson is pre-paring a new amnesty proclamation more liberal in its people to guessing at its probable contents. By those who are supposed to know something of Presidential intentions, it is said that all classes of rebels will be pardoned and granted a full restoration of civil rights such as were guilty of acts of piracy during the war, or were parties to the cruel treatment of Union prisoners. Under the last proclamation fourteen classes were ex-empted from its benefits, including all above the rank of Colonel in the army and Lieutenant in the navy of the rebel States, and such as voluntarity went from Northern does not come from an official source, and therefore I do not speak positively about it. The President is reserved on the subject, and perhaps it is safest to say that as yet the exact provisions of the forthcoming proclamation are not agreed upon.

Commanders.

The recent order of General Grant, that "district commanders will make no appointment to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command," does not make a new issue between General Grant and the President. There is good authority for asserting that the rumors of difficulties having occurred on this subject are groundless. The Reconstruction act vests in the General commanding the armies the same powers as are conferred upon District commanders in regard to removals and appointments, and, therefore, the order of General Grant is considered merely as a notice in advance that he would disapprove

of such appointments as he indicates.
Reported Removal of Collector James. of
Richmond.
Rumors of the removal of Collector James, of Richmond, are current here to-day. There are five or six applicants for the position. General John E. Mulford has been recommended for it by the entire mercantile community, and is the choice of the citizens in preference to any Virginian who can take the oath.

General Grant's Dinner to Minister Romero General Grant gave yesterday evening a parting dinne to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister.

The Overland Mail to California.

The Post Office Department has directed inquiry to be made respecting the reported carelessness and ab use of mail matter by the overland mail contractor. In the start from Washington for the Plains with a view to correct the reported delinquencies. The contractor, however, denies the allegations and promises to fur-nish affidavits exenerating him from censure. All mail matter for the Pacific coast, if not marked "by steamer," or "by Isthmus," is sent overland.

The Cholera in Palermo-Letter from the

United States Consul.

The State Department has received the following let-

The State Department has received the following letter:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
PALERMO, August 9, 1807.

The cholers has of a sudden become epidemic in this city, and taken very alarming proportions. On the Jist of July, up to the time of my mailing my last despatch, No. 92, there had only taken place six or seven cases of cholers; but before the day was over they ran up to twenty-nine cases. On the let August it went up suddenly to two hundred and eighty-five cases, and it has kept thus up to date, averaging from two hundred and fifty to three hundred cases daily. The lower classes, as usual, are the greatest sufferers; but it has, however, spread among the middle and even the upper classes. It is of a more violent and fatal usture than laft fail, for hardly one-third of the attacked have, so far, got over it. The entire population is panic stricken. The greater part of the wealthy families have escaped to the continent. The middle-class have left the city and are staying in the villaging and in the suburbs, and many of the laboring classes have gone up to the mountains and pitched tonts in the open fields. The city has a very mournful aspect, and business is almost entirely suspended. I ampere the continues in almost entirely suspended.

Hon. William H. SEWARD, Secretary of States.

The following vessels were at Rio Janeiro on August 1:-The Guerriero, from New York, arrived July 27; Nipsec, for New York about August 7; Pawnee, Kansas

guat 4.
At the river Plate—In port United States ships Huros,
Shamokin and Wasp, all well.
The Brooklyn arrived at Babis August 6.

In the Evening Telegram WILL BE FOUND DAILY
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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FROM ALL PARTS OF PLASHES FROM ALL PARTS. ALL THE LOCAL NEWS.
POLICE AND COURT MATTERS.

LABOR MOVEMENTS. SPORTING INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS THE COUNTRY.

NEW JERSEY, LONG ISLAND, WESTCHESTER AND
STATEN ISLAND NEWS. GUIDE AND DIRECTORY OF THE WAYS OF LEAVING NEW YORK.

PAMILY MARKET REPORT, BEING A GUIDE TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND COOKS. LIST OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN THE CITY. THE AMUSEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS. PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

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STEINWAY A SONS are enabled positively to annual that they have been awarded.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed.

Paris. July 20, 1967. I certify that the first gold medal for American Planes has been unanimously awarded to Mesars, Stelloway & Sons by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in class X.

MELINES

President of International Jury.

Georges Kartynes.

ED. Hawlick,
AMBOIN THOMAS,
ED. HAWLICK,
AMBOIN THOMAS,
ED. HAWLICK,
AMBOIN THOMAS,
International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY &
SONS is recorded first on the list, can be seen at their WARL

ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY BALL, now
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A Challenge.—Measrs. Katdenberg & Son. s 28 Wall and No. 6 John streets, expect an acceptance or fusal by September 3, of their challenge of September to Measrs, Poliak & Son, to compete in the manufactur all kinds of Meerschaum Pipes,

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awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest p
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